157 /152 cont./

562 Bunga bunga takkakkasakku — My implanted, straight flowers,

539 Tjampaga takkakkasakku — My blooming tjampaga flowers.

Natjiniku ianu — When N. N. sees me

Nadjandjangku mole mole. — He will not be able to turn his eyes away from me.

834 157 To be man-crazy (lale) is one of the worst qualities that a girl can have; it is said of one who, by her behavior, seems to want to attract the attention of a man to herself.

157 182 The above-mentioned qualities that are most prized in men are at the same time those which they need for success in striving to rise, as demonstrated in the opposition phenomenon.

554 Not all men, and even less all women, possess the qualities named to an equally great degree. This influences their position in the community. Those who possess these qualities only to a small degree are poorly equipped to achieve standing in this community.

Homosexuality

838 The Makassarese divide people, as they say, into men, women, and kawe kawe (1). In reproducing the data, it will

[177 192]

1. Dutch influence is observable in the Indonesian term which is occasionally used by modern Makassarese: "seorang het," /"an 'it' person." -- Ed./.

[141 cont.]

I 192 Generally speaking, these languages are characterized by a peculiar paucity of words to express the general, whereas they have a wealth of words to indicate the particular. This is merely a consequence of the stage of development of the Malay-Polynesian, for whom the general has no meaning and who does not see the general in the particular and summarize the general in general terms. He therefore only stamps the various particulars with various designations. To give only a single example: no Malayo-Polynesian has [142] a general word for "to carry," but has particular designations for "to carry over the shoulder," "to carry on the back," "to carry on the head, on the hand, on the arm, in the hands, by hand"; the Alfoer of the Minahasa has about 19 different expressions for this. The Batak and other languages have no general word for "monkey" and indicate each kind of monkey by its particular name. This does not alter the fact that these particular words were often derived originally from general words (1). In Makassarese, for example, "chicken"

MK [192]

1. Van der Tuuk, Tijdschrift v. Ind. T. L. en Vk., Vol. XVIII, pp. 149-150.

is djangang, derived from the general term djangang-djangang = bird, and panne-panne, "earthenware, porcelain," from panne = plate (2). We find the same in Buginese, where "chicken" is

2. Van der Tuuk, Bataksch Woordenb. see pinggan.

L [192] manu, derived from manu-manu, "bird," in Sasak (Lombok), in which it is manok, derived from manokan, "bird," and in Batak where it is called manuk (3). It is self-evident that in this respect

3. Van der Tuuk, ibid., see manuk.

I J 192 one language is more highly developed than another, but it is still commonly the rule that there is no term for the general,

2: Wilken--177 E-5 (ca. 1880) 1893 OB1 Indonesia OB1
Javanese OE5
Makassar OG6
Borneo OC1
Lampong-Redjang OD22

J I 192 [142 cont.]

whereas there is one for the particular. The Malayan languages are thus rich in the latter, but poor in the former. This holds especially for Javanese.

When one examines the stock of words of the Malayan languages, it is seen that a great many words have been borrowed from other languages, three in particular, Old Indic, Sanskrit, and Arabic.

J I 192 177 Sanskrit has had the greatest influence on the languages of the archipelago (4), which is not surprising since the Malayan

4. Crawfurd, Indian Archipelago, Vol. II, p. 106 ff. Crawfurd, Malay Grammar, dissertation, XLVII. Maxwell, Malay Language, p. 8, note.

peoples received their first civilization from the Indians. They received their script, their literature, and even their religion, from the Hindus. Only the Javanese and Malayan words, however, were borrowed directly from the [143] Hindus, and therefore the greatest number of these words is found in these languages.

B M L-R 192 197 The other languages of the archipelago, such as Batak, Dajak, Makassarese, and Buginese, acquired them indirectly through the Javanese and Malays. As regards Batak, Dr. van Tuuk has proved that the Sanskrit words in that language were brought in by Malayan peoples, because, as their form shows, they were first altered in accordance with the phonetic laws of the Malayan language (1). With reference to Makassarese

1. Van der Tuuk, Tobasche Spraakkunst, Introduction, VI.

and Buginese, Dr. Matthes says that the Sanskrit words in them, which are few in number, came in through Javanese and

B [143 cont.]
MK Malays (2). The same holds for the Lampong language (3).
LR
192
177

2. Matthes, Makassaarsche Spraakkunst, Introduction, IX. Matthes, Boegineesche Spraakkunst, Introduction, VII.

3. Van der Tuuk, Tijdschr. v. Ind. T. L. en Vk., Vol. XVIII, p. 150.

I The eastern languages contain hardly any Sanskrit words;
J Dajak has even fewer. Those that occur in the former were
B introduced by the Malays. In the second place, the Malayan
192 languages borrowed many words from the Arabic; in this respect, too, Malay and Javanese stand at the top. Most of these words refer to religion and law; the others have been adopted out of sympathy with the language that the natives consider holy. Arabic words also occur in the other languages, especially in those of peoples who embraced Islam, hence in Makassarese and Buginese.

I Besides Sanskrit and Arabic (4), the languages of the
192

4. De Clercq, Het Maleisch der Molukken [The Malayan of the Moluccas], pp. 1-60.

archipelago have also borrowed words from the Chinese, very few, however, Portuguese (5), and Dutch. The latter, of

Mal. 5. Malagasy borrowed many words from
[192] the Persian, Van der Tuuk, Vier Maleische Vertellingen [Four Malayan Stories], Note XII.

course, are mainly words connected with administration. In general, however, the words borrowed from Dutch are relatively few in number, which is really surprising [144] because one

[144 cont.]

I 192 would have expected that the language of the rulers would have found greater acceptance. Dr. Matthes, who ascertained the small number of Dutch words, or European words in general, in MK Makassarese and Buginese, says that this perhaps can be ascribed [192] to the fact that the Makassarese and Buginese entertain very little sympathy for the European languages.

MI I 192 197 Besides the foreign languages belonging to entirely different language stocks, Sanskrit, Arabic, Chinese, and the European languages, Dutch, Portuguese, and English, the Malayan languages have mutually adopted many words from one another, concerning which, however, one must always keep in mind the linguistic relationship. In the first place, Malay has contributed to the wealth of words of most of the languages of the archipelago. This is not surprising. The Malays have spread over the whole archipelago, and foreigners, such as Arabs, Chinese, and Europeans, learned their language for everyday intercourse, an example which was followed by other peoples in maintaining their relations with the coastal towns (1). Malay

1. Graafland, de Minahassa, Vol. II, p. 35.

is thus the "lingua franca" of the archipelago.

The native, Alfoer, Batak, Dajak, etc., regards Malay as the respectable language, as the mark of higher civilization (2),

2. Meded. v. w. het Ned. Zend. Gen., Vol. XV, p. 16.

ranks it above his mother tongue, and likes to use it; even though he does not know much Malay, he greatly enjoys using I 192 those words and expressions with which he is familiar. Among 197 the peoples who have embraced Islam, religion plays a definite 779 role in this because Malay is the foremost language of the Mohammedan people of the archipelago. The new converts more